

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

DIANE R. OLSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

CAROLYN W. COLVIN, Acting
Commissioner of the Social Security
Administration,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 13-cv-06091 JRC

ORDER ON PLAINTIFF'S
COMPLAINT

This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), Fed. R. Civ. P. 73 and Local Magistrate Judge Rule MJR 13 (*see also* Notice of Initial Assignment to a U.S. Magistrate Judge and Consent Form, ECF No. 6; Consent to Proceed Before a United States Magistrate Judge, ECF No. 7). This matter has been fully briefed (*see* ECF Nos. 15, 21, 22).

After considering and reviewing the record, the Court concludes that the ALJ properly evaluated plaintiff's credibility, the lay evidence, and the medical evidence.

1 Therefore, as there are no harmful legal errors and the ALJ's decision is supported
 2 by substantial evidence, this matter is affirmed pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. §
 3 405(g).

4 BACKGROUND

5 Plaintiff, DIANE R. OLSON, was born in 1971 and was 35 years old on the
 6 alleged date of disability onset of February 2, 2007 (*see* Tr. 99-106; *see also* ECF No. 15,
 7 p. 2, footnote 2). Plaintiff completed the tenth grade (Tr. 26). Plaintiff has work
 8 experience as count room person/cashier, manager of a mini mart and a car wash and as a
 9 cashier (Tr. 889-90). Plaintiff's last employment was as a counter in the cash room of a
 10 casino (Tr. 28).

11 According to the ALJ, through the date last insured plaintiff had "severe
 12 impairments related to degenerative disc disease, obesity, myofascial pain syndrome,
 13 trigeminal neuralgia, and polysubstance dependence (20 CFR 404.1520(c))" (Tr. 756).

14 At the time of the first hearing in 2010, plaintiff was living in a home with her
 15 husband and 19-year-old step son (Tr. 26).

16 PROCEDURAL HISTORY

17 Plaintiff provides the following procedural history:

18 Plaintiff, Diane R. Olson ("Olson") protectively filed an application for
 19 Social Security disability benefits on August 20, 2007, alleging that she
 20 had been disabled since January 1, 2006.[Footnote omitted.] A hearing was
 21 held before Administrative Law Judge Richard A. Say ("the ALJ") on
 22 January 20, 2010, who issued a decision denying Olson's disability claim
 23 on February 5, 2010 (Tr. 5-41). Olson appealed that decision to the
 24 Appeals Council, and then to Federal District Court, which on July 19,
 2011, remanded her claim for a new hearing. (Tr. 812-25). A new hearing
 was held on June 13, 2012, and the ALJ issued another decision denying

1 Olson's disability claim on July 19, 2012. (Tr. 750-94). On October 23,
2 2013, the Appeals Council denied Olson's request for review. (Tr. 743-
3 46).

4 (Plaintiff's Opening Brief, ECF No. 15, pp. 1-2.)

5 In plaintiff's Opening Brief, plaintiff raises the following issues: (1) Whether or
6 not the ALJ properly evaluated the medical evidence; (2) Whether or not the ALJ
7 properly evaluated plaintiff's testimony; (3) Whether or not the ALJ properly evaluated
8 the lay witness evidence; (4) Whether or not the ALJ properly assessed plaintiff's residual
9 functional capacity; and (5) Whether or not the ALJ erred by basing his step five finding
10 on a residual functional capacity assessment that did not include all of plaintiff's
11 limitations (*see* ECF No. 15, p. 1).

STANDARD OF REVIEW

12 Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), this Court may set aside the Commissioner's
13 denial of social security benefits if the ALJ's findings are based on legal error or not
14 supported by substantial evidence in the record as a whole. *Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d
15 1211, 1214 n.1 (9th Cir. 2005) (*citing Tidwell v. Apfel*, 161 F.3d 599, 601 (9th Cir.
16 1999)).

DISCUSSION

(1) Whether or not the ALJ properly evaluated the medical evidence.

17 Following eight pages of recitation of notes from plaintiff's medical record that are
18 unconnected to any specific argument, plaintiff subsequently provides arguments specific
19 to the medical evidence, although it does not appear to be about any evidence provided
20 by "[plaintiff's] treating rheumatologist, Dr. Mark W. Layton, M.D.," as indicated in the
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1 header of plaintiff's legal argument (*see* ECF No. 15, p. 3; *see also* pp. 3-11). Defendant
2 persuasively argues that the ALJ's interpretation is reasonable (*see* ECF No. 21, pp. 14-
3 17).

4 When a treating or examining physician's opinion is contradicted, that opinion can
5 be rejected "for specific and legitimate reasons that are supported by substantial evidence
6 in the record." *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830-31 (9th Cir. 1996) (*citing Andrews v.*
7 *Shalala*, 53 F.3d 1035, 1043 (9th Cir. 1995); *Murray v. Heckler*, 722 F.2d 499, 502 (9th
8 Cir. 1983)). The ALJ can accomplish this by "setting out a detailed and thorough summary
9 of the facts and conflicting clinical evidence, stating his interpretation thereof, and
10 making findings." *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 725 (9th Cir. 1998) (*citing*
11 *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 751 (9th Cir. 1989)).

13 Plaintiff first complains that the ALJ erred by giving great weight to the March
14 2008 opinion of a state agency nonexamining physician, Dr. Charles Wolfe, M.D.
15 because Dr. Wolfe only affirmed a previous assessment on a check-box form and did not
16 review any medical evidence after March, 2008 (*see id.*, pp. 11-12). However, the ALJ
17 relied on other evidence in the record, such as plaintiff's report from May, 2009 that "she
18 'feels much (sic) better now, even her pain is improved!' (*see* Tr. 762 (*quoting* Tr. 651)).
19 Similarly, although plaintiff complains that "when a non-examining physician states
20 nothing at all in their assessment, other than that they are affirming the earlier non-
21 medical opinion of a non-examining non-physician, an 'ALJ may very well decide to give
22 less than substantial weight to such a cursory opinion,'" plaintiff has not cited a rule or
23 precedent that compels the ALJ to do so (*see* ECF No. 15, p. 12 (*quoting Morgan v.*
24

1 | *Colvin*, No. 12-35107, 531 Fed. Appx. 793, 795 (9th Cir. June 21, 2013) (unpublished
 2 opinion)). The Court finds no error.

3 Plaintiff also complains about the ALJ's quotation from the August 14, 2009 letter
 4 from Dr. Panagiotis D. Fourtounis, M.D. and an internal note from him, and the ALJ's
 5 finding that the internal note from Dr. Fourtounis "leads one to believe that he did not
 6 believe she was disabled by her symptoms" (*see id. (quoting Tr. 763)*). The Court notes
 7 the ALJ's discussion of this internal note as follows:

8 The expanded record includes a note from a treatment provider, which
 9 suggests he did not believe she was unable to work. According to an
 10 entry dated in August 2009, the claimant 'requests [a] letter from [her
 11 primary care provider] stating she had to [quit] working due to her
 12 disability and that she is not 'willfully' unemployed. Needs letter stating
 13 she stopped working in 2007.' (Internal citation to Exhibit 20F/235-236).
 14 The internal response from Panagiotis D. Fourtounis, MD, states, 'I can
 15 give her a letter to state she suffers from chronic pain and depression, but
 16 I cannot explicitly state I told her to stop working. Ask her if that would
 17 work for her.'

18 (Tr. 763).

19 An ALJ may "draw inferences logically flowing from the evidence." *Sample v.
 20 Schweiker*, 694 F.2d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 1999) (*citing Beane v. Richardson*, 457 F.2d 758
 21 (9th Cir. 1972); *Wade v. Harris*, 509 F. Supp. 19, 20 (N.D. Cal. 1980)). However, an ALJ
 22 may not speculate. *See* SSR 86-8, 1986 SSR LEXIS 15 at *22.

23 Here, the ALJ is drawing an inference which logically flows from the evidence
 24 (*see* Tr. 1136-37). The Court concludes that the ALJ's finding that the internal note from
 Dr. Fourtounis "leads one to believe that he did not believe she was disabled by her

1 "symptoms" is a finding based on substantial evidence in the record and is not mere
2 speculation (*see* Tr. 763, 1136-37).

3 The ALJ also included the following discussion regarding the opinion of Dr.
4 Fourtounis:

5 Dr. Fourtounis subsequently submitted a letter that says, 'plaintiff suffers
6 from chronic pain of the cervical and thoracic spine, chronic
7 fibromyalgia pain and associate fatigue. I have been her primary care
8 provider since 2005 and her pain symptoms have been getting
9 progressively worse since April 2006' (internal citation to exhibit
10 20F/480). The note and letter predate the prior hearing and decision, but
11 they were not entered into the record at that time. His letter is broad and
12 does not include an opinion regarding the claimant's abilities and
13 limitations. His internal note leads one to believe that he did not believe
14 she was disabled by her symptoms. Accordingly, Dr. Fourtounis' August
15 2009 progress note is further persuasive evidence that the claimant is not
16 disabled by her impairments.

17 (Tr. 763).

18 Based on a review of the relevant record, the Court concludes that the ALJs
19 characterization of the letter by Dr. Fourtounis is supported by substantial evidence in the
20 record as a whole. The subsequent letter by Dr. Fourtounis indeed is broad and
21 additionally does not include any opinions regarding specific functional limitations (*see*
22 Tr. 1381). The Court also notes the remainder of the ALJs discussion in his written
23 decision regarding the medical evidence in the record as a whole. The ALJs discussion of
24 the medical evidence is a relatively "detailed and thorough summary of the facts and
conflicting clinical evidence," with an indication of the ALJs interpretation thereof, as well
as his findings. *See Reddick, supra*, 157 F.3d at 725 (*citing Magallanes, supra*, 881 F.2d
at 751).

Finally, plaintiff contends that “the ALJ also errs by failing to find that [plaintiff’s] depression and carpal tunnel syndrome were not severe impairments (internal citation to Tr. 757-59). The ALJ erred by failing to include in his residual functional capacity assessment all the limitations caused by these impairments” (see ECF No. 15, p. 13). However, regarding this general assignment of error by plaintiff to the ALJ’s step two determination, the Court finds persuasive defendant’s argument as follows:

With regard to the ALJ’s step two findings, plaintiff states conclusively that the ALJ ‘erred by failing to find that [plaintiff’s] depression and carpal tunnel syndrome were not severe impairments’ (internal citation to ECF No. 15, p. 13). Plaintiff does not argue this issue with specificity and therefore waves it. (Internal citation to *Greenwood v. Fed. Aviation Admin.*, 28 F.3d 971, 977 (9th Cir. 1994); *Indep. Towers of Wash. v. Washington*, 350 F.3d 925, 929 (9th Cir. 2003)). Nonetheless, the ALJ proceeded beyond step two and plaintiff has shown no harm. (Internal citation to *Edlund v. Massanari*, 253 F.3d 1152, 1158 (9th Cir. 2001)). The ALJ did not find them severe-- contrary to plaintiff’s argument-- yet expressly considered all impairments in arriving at the residual functional capacity. (Internal citation to Tr. 756-58, 759).

(ECF No. 21, p. 14).

The Court also notes the following discussion by the ALJ in his written decision:

The record also supports a finding that [the] claimant has depression and anxiety, which are non-severe impairments. For example she underwent a psychiatric evaluation in November 2007. George Mecouch, D.O., diagnosed the claimant with major depressive disorder, single episode, and assessed a global assessment of functioning (GAF) score of 60 to 65. (Internal citation to exhibit 5F). Based on the DSM-IV-TR, the GAF rating 61 to 70 constitutes some mild symptoms (e.g., depressed mood and mild insomnia) or some difficulty in social, occupational or school functioning, but generally functioning pretty well, and having some meaningful interpersonal relationships.

Upon examination, Dr. Mecouch observed that the claimant displayed no formal thought disorder; she also performed well on tests of memory and

concentration. The record also contains GAF assessments of 75 and 61. (Internal citation to exhibits 17 F/8, 18 F/54). Ultimately, Dr. Mecouch believed the claimant's depressive symptoms do not prevent her working, and further believed she would benefit from chronic pain counseling and a prescription of Cymbalta. In fact, the claimant was still working as a money counter [at] a casino at the time of the evaluation. Dr. Mecouch examined the claimant and proffered an opinion based on his observations and that is consistent with the objective medical evidence. Accordingly, great weight is afforded to Dr. Mecouch's opinion.

According to a treatment note dated in October 2011, [plaintiff] complained of an irritable and sad mood, overwhelming fatigue, poor memory, mood swings, and crying spells. (Internal citation to Exhibit 20 F/393). Despite these complaints, Dr. Kim described [plaintiff as] 'pleasant and friendly during their 20-minute phone appointment. Accordingly he made no changes to her medications.

The claimant was diagnosed with bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome in June 2007. (Internal citation to exhibit 3F/9). She had surgeries on her wrists in July and August 2007. (Internal citation to exhibits 3F/3-6). According to her prior testimony, she continues to have some pain in her hands. However, she also stated it has gotten much better since she had the surgeries. According to her current testimony, she has a tremor in her hands, which affects her ability to grip.

(Tr. 757-58).

For the reasons stated and based on the record as a whole, the Court concludes that the ALJ did not err in his evaluation of the medical evidence.

(2) Whether or not the ALJ properly evaluated plaintiff's testimony.

Plaintiff argues that because she has medical conditions which reasonably can be expected to cause her symptoms and limitations, 'the ALJ could not reject the testimony about the severity of her symptoms and limitations based solely upon whether [or not] objective evidence supports the severity of her symptoms and limitations' (ECF No. 15, p.

1 15). However, in addition to relying on a finding that “the objective medical evidence in
2 the updated record does not support the claimant’s allegations of disability,” the ALJ also
3 relied on other findings, such as plaintiff’s inconsistent statements, and her course of
4 treatment (*see* Tr. 761; *see also* Tr. 761-63).

5 If the medical evidence in the record is not conclusive, sole responsibility for
6 resolving conflicting testimony and questions of credibility lies with the ALJ. *Sample v.*
7 *Schweiker*, 694 F.2d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 1999) (*citing* *Waters v. Gardner*, 452 F.2d 855,
8 858 n.7 (9th Cir. 1971) (*Calhoun v. Balar*, 626 F.2d 145, 150 (9th Cir. 1980))). An ALJ is
9 not “required to believe every allegation of disabling pain” or other non-exertional
10 impairment. *Fair v. Bowen*, 885 F.2d 597, 603 (9th Cir. 1989) (*citing* 42 U.S.C. §
11 423(d)(5)(A) (other citations and footnote omitted)). Even if a claimant “has an ailment
12 reasonably expected to produce *some* pain; many medical conditions produce pain not
13 severe enough to preclude gainful employment.” *Fair, supra*, 885 F.2d at 603.

15 The ALJs credibility determinations “must be supported by specific, cogent
16 reasons.” *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 722 (9th Cir. 1998) (*citing* *Bunnell v. Sullivan*,
17 947 F.2d 341, 343, 346-47 (9th Cir. 1991) (*en banc*)). The ALJ may consider “ordinary
18 techniques of credibility evaluation,” including the claimant’s reputation for truthfulness
19 and inconsistencies in testimony regarding symptoms, and may also consider a claimant’s
20 daily activities, and “unexplained or inadequately explained failure to seek treatment or to
21 follow a prescribed course of treatment.” *Smolen, supra*, 80 F.3d at 1284 (citations
22 omitted). If an ALJ rejects the testimony of a claimant once an underlying impairment
23 has been established, the ALJ must support the rejection “by offering specific, clear and

1 convincing reasons for doing so.” *Smolen, supra*, at 1284 (*citing Dodrill v. Shalala*, 12
 2 F.3d 915, 918 (9th Cir.1993)); *see also Reddick, supra*, 157 F.3d at 722 (*citing Bunnell v.*
 3 *Sullivan, supra*, 947 F.2d at 343, 346-47).

4 The Court notes first that the ALJs finding that the medical evidence does not
 5 support plaintiff’s allegations is a finding based on substantial evidence in the record as a
 6 whole. The ALJ included a relatively thorough discussion of the objective medical
 7 evidence and the medical opinion evidence (*see Tr. 756-58, 761-64*), including the
 8 opinion from examining physician, Dr. Robert C Young, M.D., that “there are no clinical
 9 indications of focal neurological changes at the cervical, thoracic, or lumbosacral nerve
 10 root level, right or left side” (Tr. 761, 1286). Indeed, Dr. Young’s assessment includes the
 11 following:

13 ASSESSMENT:

- 14 1. Chronic myofascial pain syndrome related to chronic sleep loss and
 some other underlying stress causing factor and lack of regular
 exercise.
- 15 2. Musculoskeletal and soft tissue pain at the thoracic and lower back
 level, mostly axial
- 16 3. MRI evidence of disc protrusion at the thoracic level but without
 clinical indication of focal neurological changes at the lumbar or
 thoracic level, right or left side.
- 17 4. Chronic nonmalignant pain.
- 18 5. Many years history of sleep loss.

19 (Tr. 1286).

20 The recommendation and treatment plan of Dr. Young includes the following:

- 21 1. Time spent reviewing the clinical findings on examination. Explain to
 her the most likely cause her symptoms, reassuring her that there are no
 clinical indications of focal neurological changes at the cervical,
 thoracic, or lumbosacral nerve root level, right or left side.

- 1 2. She has used the TENS unit in the past with good relief and encouraged
- 2 her to resume the use of the TENS unit. She is currently out of the
- 3 supply of the electrodes for the TENS unit. For that reason I put in the
- 4 request for her to receive additional supply of the TENS unit electrodes.
- 5 I also generated a referral for her to work with physical therapy for more
- 6 appropriate application of the TENS unit and the instruction of home
- 7 exercise program.
- 8 3. She is also given the lumbosacral support for her to use when the low
- 9 back gets painful as well as when doing the physical work around the
- 10 house.
- 11 4. She is given the full review of the way to regain more restful and
- 12 sufficient sleep for at least 6 to 7 hours every night.
- 13 5. She is also given the full review of the stretching and gentle
- 14 strengthening exercises to the affected area.

9 (Tr. 1286-87). The remainder of the ALJ's discussion of the objective medical evidence
10 also supports the ALJ's finding that the objective medical evidence does not support
11 plaintiff's allegations of complete disability and also supports the ALJ's ultimate
12 conclusion.

13 As noted, the ALJ also relied on plaintiff's inconsistent statements when failing to
14 credit fully her allegations and testimony. For example, at her administrative hearing,
15 plaintiff testified that on a normal day she tries to do some housework and picks just one
16 thing, like the kitchen area or laundry (Tr. 785). When the ALJ asked what else she does,
17 plaintiff testified "I rest." (*See id.*). However, as noted by the ALJ, according to Dr. Young,
18 "the claimant reported typically going to bed around 9 PM in waking at 2:30 AM, 'to
19 attend the needs of her husband who leaves for work early, and she needs to make
20 breakfast and lunch for him'" (*see Tr. 761, 1286*). Plaintiff neglected to mention that she
21 prepares two meals for her husband on a daily basis during her testimony when asked
22 specifically about what she does on a typical day. The ALJ's finding that plaintiff made
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1 inconsistent statements is a finding supported by substantial evidence in the record. The
 2 Court also concludes that the ALJs reliance on this finding when making his credibility
 3 determination is proper.

4 Finally, the Court also notes the ALJs reliance on plaintiff's conservative
 5 treatment, as discussed above in the context of Dr. Young's treatment records, *see supra*,
 6 section 2. Even if all of the ALJs credibility determinations are not proper, any error was
 7 harmless.

8 The Ninth Circuit has "recognized that harmless error principles apply in the Social
 9 Security Act context." *Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104, 1115 (9th Cir. 2012) (*citing Stout*
 10 *v. Commissioner, Social Security Administration*, 454 F.3d 1050, 1054 (9th Cir. 2006)
 11 (collecting cases)). The court noted that "several of our cases have held that an ALJ's error
 12 was harmless where the ALJ provided one or more invalid reasons for disbelieving a
 13 claimant's testimony, but also provided valid reasons that were supported by the record."
 14 *Id.* (citations omitted).

16 For the reasons stated and based on the record as a whole, the Court concludes that
 17 the ALJ did not commit harmful error when failing to credit fully plaintiff's allegations
 18 and testimony and that he provided clear and convincing reasons for his determination.
 19

(3) Whether or not the ALJ properly evaluated the lay witness evidence.

20 Pursuant to the relevant federal regulations, in addition to "acceptable medical
 21 sources," that is, sources "who can provide evidence to establish an impairment," 20 C.F.R.
 22 § 404.1513 (a), there are "other sources," such as friends and family members, who are
 23 defined as "other non-medical sources" and "other sources" such as nurse practitioners,
 24

therapists and chiropractors, who are considered other medical sources, *see* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1513 (d). *See also Turner v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 613 F.3d 1217, 1223-24 (9th Cir. 2010) (*citing* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1513(a), (d)); Social Security Ruling 'SSR'06-3p, 2006 SSR LEXIS 5 at *4-*5, 2006 WL 2329939. An ALJ may disregard opinion evidence provided by both types of "other sources," characterized by the Ninth Circuit as lay testimony, "if the ALJ 'gives reasons germane to each witness for doing so.' *Turner, supra*, 613 F.3d at 1224 (*quoting Lewis v. Apfel*, 236 F.3d 503, 511 (9th Cir. 2001)); *see also Van Nguyen v. Chater*, 100 F.3d 1462, 1467 (9th Cir. 1996).

Failure to give individualized reasons for rejecting a lay witness's statement is not per se prejudicial, if the ALJ gave well supported reasons for rejecting similar testimony. *Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104, 1117 (9th Cir. 2012). If the ALJ has provided proper reasons to discount the lay testimony in another aspect of the written decision, such as within the discussion of plaintiff's credibility, the lay testimony may be considered discounted properly even if the ALJ fails to link explicitly the proper reasons to discount the lay testimony to the lay testimony itself. *See Molina, supra*, 674 F.3d at 1121 (*quoting Lewis, supra*, 236 F.3d at 512).

1. Plaintiff's husband, Sam Olson

As noted above, *see supra*, section 2, the ALJ referenced plaintiff's report to Dr. Young in September, 2011 that she gets up at 2:30 in the morning to make two meals for her husband (*see* Tr. 761, 1286). However, in his September, 2007 lay statement, Mr. Olson, when describing what plaintiff does from the time she wakes up until she goes to bed, failed to mention that she prepares two meals for him (*see* Tr. 195). Similarly, Mr.

1 Olson indicated in his lay statement that “other than a sandwich or snack while I’m at
 2 work, I prepare all meals” (*see* Tr. 197).

3 Regarding plaintiff’s testimony that she gets up at 2:30 in the morning to make two
 4 meals for her husband, the ALJ found that this “statement is wholly inconsistent with the
 5 claimant’s testimony and statements submitted by the claimant’s husband” (*see* Tr. 761).
 6 The ALJ also found that “upon review of the longitudinal record, the statements made to
 7 Dr. Young, made to obtain medical treatment, are more credible than the claimant’s
 8 testimony which was made to support her claim for disability benefits” (*see id.*). The ALJ
 9 clearly found that Mr. Olson’s lay statement was inconsistent with plaintiff’s report to Dr.
 10 Young (*see id.*). This indication alone is a germane reason for the ALJ’s failure to credit
 11 fully the 2007 lay statement from Mr. Olson. *See Molina, supra*, 674 F.3d at 1121
 12 (*quoting Lewis, supra*, 236 F.3d at 512).

14 Mr. Olson submitted a second lay statement in June 2012 (*see* Tr. 899-901). The
 15 ALJ found that his statements “appear to be sincere and generally credible” (Tr. 764). The
 16 ALJ indicated that Mr. Olsen’s statements concerning plaintiff’s memory problems were
 17 accommodated into the RFC, limiting plaintiff to simple, unskilled work, noting that “Mr.
 18 Olson’s statement does not include objective evidence to suggest that she is mentally
 19 incapable of such work” (*id.*). The ALJ also found that Mr. Olson’s statement “does not
 20 contain persuasive evidence of a physical inability to perform the modified light exertion
 21 work contemplated by the residual functional capacity” (*id.*).
 22

23 The ALJ provided additional reasons for failing to credit fully this lay statement
 24 from plaintiff’s husband, including the ALJ’s finding that “much of the statement is based

1 on the claimant's subjective reports' (*id.*). The ALJ substantiated this finding by noting that
 2 although he stated that plaintiff has worked since she was 13 years old, according to his
 3 prior statement, he had known plaintiff only for six years as of 2007 (*id.*). The ALJ
 4 concluded that "[c]onsequently, he did not know the claimant when she was 13 years old"
 5 (*id.*). The ALJ also supported his finding by noting that "a review of the claimant's earning
 6 record shows that she first posted income in 1987, when she was 16 years old" (*id.*). Thus,
 7 the ALJ found that Mr. Olson's June, 2012 statement largely was based on plaintiff's
 8 subjective reports, which were demonstrated not to be true (*see id.*). The ALJ found that
 9 Mr. Olson's statements "are of limited value in determining the claimant's specific residual
 10 functional capacity as of her alleged onset date" (*see id.*). The Court concludes that the
 11 ALJ's findings in this regard are supported by substantial evidence in the record.
 12

13 For the reasons stated, the Court concludes that the ALJ provided germane
 14 rationale for the failure to credit fully the lay statements from plaintiff's husband.

15 2. Plaintiff's work manager statement

16 Plaintiff also disputes the rationale by the ALJ for his failure to include more
 17 limitations in the RFC as a result of the Work Activity Questionnaire submitted by
 18 plaintiff's manager from New Phoenix and Last Frontier Casinos, dated in March 2007
 19 (*see ECF No. 15, pp. 21-22; see also Tr. 142-43*). The ALJ included the following
 20 discussion regarding this questionnaire:
 21

22 The record includes a Work Activity Questionnaire submitted by a
 23 manager from New Phoenix and Last Frontier Casinos, dated in March
 24 2007. (Internal citation to exhibit 2E). According to the check-box form,
 the claimant was working 18 hours per week, which was down from 27
 hours per week. She was not completing all the usual duties required for

1 her position; she was being given fewer or easier duties; and she needed
 2 additional lifting restrictions. Finally, it states she was working at 50%
 3 or less of the other employees' productivity. This statement receives
 4 limited weight for multiple reasons. First it does not objectively describe
 5 any medical or psychological reason for the claimant's allegedly poor
 6 performance. Second, the altered duties appeared to be based solely on
 7 her subjective requests. Third, the record includes another 'statement'
 8 from the claimant's employer, dated five months later, which showed she
 was still working at the casino, despite allegedly working at half the
 productivity of her coworkers. Fourth, the vocational expert testified that
 the claimant's past relevant work is inconsistent with the residual
 functional capacity. Consequently, her alleged poor performance at this
 job is not evidence she is disabled and cannot perform any other work
 found in the national economy.

9 (Tr. 764).

10 It is clear from the written decision that the ALJ found that the restrictions
 11 discussed in this statement appeared to be based on plaintiff's request and did not include
 12 any information demonstrating any limitation on the basis of plaintiff's inability to
 13 perform. This finding by the ALJ is buttressed by the indication in the Questionnaire that
 14 plaintiff was able to complete her work in the same amount of time as those employed in
 15 similar positions (*see* Tr. 142). The ALJ also inferred that plaintiff's work product must
 16 have been sufficient, since five months later "she was still working at the casino" (*see* Tr.
 17 194, 764).

18 For the reasons discussed, and based on the record as a whole, the Court concludes
 19 that the ALJ provided germane rationale for failing to include any further limitation into
 20 plaintiff's RFC as a result of this Work Activity Questionnaire.

22

23 (4) **Whether or not the ALJ assessed properly plaintiff's residual functional**
 24 **capacity ("RFC").**

Plaintiff's argument that the ALJ improperly assessed plaintiff's RFC relies on plaintiff's previous arguments, *see supra*, sections 1 through 3. Plaintiff argues that the RFC finding "is not supported by substantial evidence, as it is based on the ALJs failure to include all the limitations described by [plaintiff], as well as the limitations described by Mr. Olson and limitations described by [plaintiffs] former employer" (*see* ECF No. 15, p. 23). Because the Court already has concluded that the ALJs failure to include all the limitations described by plaintiff, her husband, and her former employer was proper, *see supra*, section 1-3, and based on the record as a whole, the Court concludes that the ALJs RFC is without harmful error.

(5) Whether or not the ALJ erred by basing his step five finding on a residual functional capacity assessment that did not include all of plaintiff's limitations.

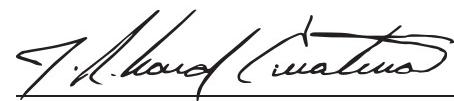
Similarly, plaintiff's argument regarding an ALJ error at step five depends on plaintiff's previous arguments that already have been discussed by the Court, *see supra*, sections 1 through 3. Plaintiff argues that the VE testimony "was made in response to a hypothetical that did not include all of [plaintiff's] limitations" (*see* ECF No. 15, p. 24). However, the Court already has concluded that the ALJs RFC is proper and does not contain harmful error, *see supra*, section 4. For this reason and based on the record as a whole, the Court concludes that the ALJs step five finding is proper and without harmful legal error.

CONCLUSION

1 Based on the stated reasons and the relevant record, the Court **ORDERS** that this
2 matter be **AFFIRMED** pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

3 **JUDGMENT** should be for defendant and the case should be closed.

4 Dated this 21^s day of October, 2014.

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10 J. Richard Creatura
United States Magistrate Judge
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